



Van Arty Association and RUSI Van Members News June 16, 2015

Wednesday Lunches

The 15 Field Officers Mess holds weekly lunches, serving a 5 course, ‘homemade’ meal for only \$15- you won’t find a better meal - or a better deal, anywhere. If you are in the area on a Wednesday, drop in and join us for lunch.

The dress for Wednesday lunches is suit/blazer/sports jacket and tie. Dress for ladies is the equivalent. Your guests are always welcome but don’t forget to tell them about dress requirements BEFORE they come.

NOTE: July 1 falls on a Wednesday this year so there will be no Wednesday lunch that day.

Some of you may have wondered why the floor around the bar is a little higher than the main floor. The original floor is covered with tiles that contain asbestos, a major job to remove, so the maintenance people decided to just cover it over with the wood flooring. Major renovations are being planned for the bar so the old flooring has to be removed. Sometime over the summer, we will have to shut down the lunches for at least a week so this can be done. Watch this space for details

World War 2 - June 1941

John Thompson Strategic analyst quotes from his book “Spirit Over Steel”

June 10th: Italy declares war on France and the UK, particularly because Mussolini hopes to get some spoils out of the collapse of France. The Italian people don’t seem all that eager to join the war, as is made clear by the public’s markedly unenthusiastic response to Il Duce’s announcement. The Germans cross “the Seine to the west of Paris while another evacuation of 11,000 trapped British and French troops begins at Le Havre and more from both armies are trapped at St. Valery. The Norwegians surrender and the campaign is over: the Germans sustained higher naval losses than they could afford in the conquest of Norway, losing three cruisers, ten destroyers and several subs, while the British could sustain their naval losses of a carrier, a pair of cruisers and nine destroyers; the Germans also lost 5,600 dead while combined Allied military dead amounts to some 6,100. Prime Minister Reynaud pleads with Roosevelt to come to the aid of France.

June 11th: South Africa declares war on Italy. Churchill visits France to attempt to buck up their fighting spirit of their leaders. However, the Germans capture Reims and now the French Army falls back from the “Seine and the Marne; and Paris is declared to be an open city. Malta receives its first air raid of the war... there will be many, many more.

June 12th: A British cruiser force bombs the Italian base at Tobruk, while the British cruiser Calypso is sunk by an Italian submarine and the RAF bombs Turin and Genoa. Guderian's panzers take Chalons-sur-Marne and most of the British 51st Division is captured at St. Valery. The Soviets issue an ultimatum to Lithuania to change its government to one run by the Communist Party and to cede territory to the USSR.

June 13th: French forces west of Paris start falling back to the Loire as the British abandon any thought about rebuilding the BEF with the British and Canadian troops still in Western France. Roosevelt signs a bill for \$1.3 billion in new ship construction for the US Navy; he also subverts US neutrality laws by 'selling' US stocks of artillery and small arms as 'scrap' to a steel company which in turn 'sells' them to the UK; tut tut. More of this epidemic of law-breaking goes on over the next year as hundreds of American military aircraft land right beside the Canadian border and then get towed over the frontier by thieving Canadians in broad daylight; what a scandal!

June 14th: French warships shell the Italian ports of Genoa and Vado. Paris falls to the Germans, and Guderian's panzer corps swing east to cut off the Maginot Line garrisons while Army Group C starts to poke several holes in France's vaunted defence line. Auschwitz receives its first inmates – 728 prisoners. At this point the main purpose of "the camp is to house up to 100,000 laborers for IG Farben.

June 15th: Soviet troops occupy Kaunas and Vilna in Lithuania. Some 30,600 British and Canadian troops start to be evacuated out of Cherbourg, while Strasbourg and Verdun are captured by the Germans. Another massive defence bill passes through Congress, authorizing the US Navy to acquire 10,000 aircraft and 16,000 aircrew.

June 16th: The Lithuanians change their government to one in accord with Moscow's demands as the Soviets start leaning on Estonia and Latvia to do the same. The Germans reach the outskirts of Dijon and breach the Maginot line at Colmar while the evacuation of over 113,000 British and other personnel begins from St. Malo, Brest, St. Nazaire and Nantes – although some 3,000 additional evacuees die when the Luftwaffe sinks the SS Lancastria. Reynaud resigns and is replaced by Petain. The French also ask Britain for permission to make a separate treaty with the Germans.

June 17th: Guderian's Panzer Corps reaches the Swiss border while the other Panzer force to the west reaches the Loire. Petain takes up office and offers an armistice to Germany – while the British understand that the separate French offer of a peace means the French Fleet and their overseas colonies will stay out of Hitler's hands; Hitler is being lenient with the French in the hope of acquiring these assets. Churchill makes one of his most famous speeches – Let us so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and Commonwealth last a thousand years, men will still say "This was their finest hour."

Canada's Aviation Icon, the Twin Otter, Celebrates 50 Years of Flight

DAVID PUGLIESE, OTTAWA CITIZEN June 9, 2015

A special celebration is being planned for the 50th anniversary of the first flight of the Twin Otter aircraft. Viking Air of Sidney, BC, which currently builds the aircraft, is combining the

celebration of the first flight of the de Havilland Twin Otter (on May 20th, 1965), with the unveiling of the Canadian flag (which took place the same year). To honour the shared anniversary of the flag and the Twin Otter aircraft, and to recognize the aircraft's Canadian heritage, Viking will be conducting a special 50th Anniversary Celebration Tour travelling to communities in Nunavut, Northwest Territories, and Yukon, according to the company. The tour will commence July 1st as part of the City of Victoria's Canada Day festivities, where

a fleet of Viking aircraft will fly over the "Living Flag" display on the lawn of the Victoria Legislature, company pointed out in a news release.



The aircraft will then depart on July 2nd for a two-and-a-half week flying tour to the North. Viking pilots and dignitaries, along with a documentary film crew, will leave Victoria BC, and head to Yellowknife in two planes, including a Series 400 Twin Otter demonstrator, the firm added. The team will stop at 13 different northern communities and locations, including Canadian Forces Bases in

Eureka and Alert. At 11 of the scheduled tour locations, a small celebration ceremony will be held at the local airport to recognize both the plane and the Canadian flag. In each of these communities, residents will be invited to view the Twin Otter Series 400 aircraft, share Twin Otter stories, and sign a wing rib for the 100th Viking production aircraft, scheduled to be built in 2016, Viking officials say.

Germany Looks Towards Leopard 2 Replacement

Sebastian Schulte, Bonn - IHS Jane's Defence Weekly 28 May 2015



Germany is looking towards the eventual successor to the Leopard 2 MBT. It remains unclear whether the successor will be an entirely new design, or an innovative update to the Leopard 2. Rheinmetall MBT Revolution Leopard 2 upgrade concept pictured.

Source: Rheinmetall

The German Ministry of Defence (MoD) is to initiate concept studies for a

successor to the Leopard 2 main battle tank (MBT) before the end of the year. The news was announced by German Defence State Secretary Markus Grübel to Parliament, with Grübel adding that the MoD plans to conduct joint capability studies with France for the project. This bilateral element is hoped to provide some tailwind to the proposed merger between Krauss-Maffei Wegmann (KMW) and Nexter to form a new European land-systems powerhouse, prospectively known as KANT [Krauss-Maffei Wegmann and Nexter Together]. The

capabilities studies are set to run between 2015 and 2018, with Germany and France reviewing technologies and concepts for the future MBT. Speaking to *IHS Jane's*, a source stated that the Leopard 2 successor will include technology from Germany's Puma infantry fighting vehicle (IFV). According to the MoD, the in-service time of the Leopard 2 ends around 2030.

At this time it remains unclear whether the new tank will be an entirely new design or an innovative update of the current Leopard design. That said, the fact that the German MoD refers in-house to the project as "Leopard 2Ax" is a fairly strong indicator of the lie-of-the-land at the moment. German lawmakers asked the MoD back in October 2014 to review and re-evaluate the country's MBT requirements and to plan for an eventual Leopard 2 successor. Although western European MBT fleets have declined massively since the end of the Cold War, their value has recently been demonstrated by the Ukraine crisis. Indeed, as a consequence of the Ukraine crisis, the German Defence Minister Ursula von der Leyen decided in April to increase the number of active German MBTs from 225 to 328. Comparatively, West Germany used to operate 2,300 Leopard 2s.

The Humble Math Professor Who Cracked Top Nazi Code

By Nancy Harper U of Waterloo



Enigma and Lorenz-The four-rotor naval Enigma (left) used Morse code and the 26-letter alphabet, whereas the vastly more complex German Lorenz cipher encrypted messages that were sent by radio teleprinter using Baudot code. Tutte is credited with cracking the Lorenz code.

Photos courtesy of Claire Butterfield

One of the most influential code breakers of the Second World War spent more than two decades quietly shaping the University of Waterloo's fledgling Faculty of Mathematics into a global powerhouse. As a professor of mathematics, William "Bill" Tutte was revered for his mathematical genius and pioneering ways, attracting top-level researchers and building the reputation of the University from the ground up. And yet for the entire length of his decorated career at Waterloo, no one — not long-time friends, colleagues or students — knew Tutte had been one of the brilliant minds of Bletchley Park, site of the now-legendary team of wartime code breakers who worked feverishly to stop Hitler's advance. And while the history of Bletchley Park was dominated by Enigma and the tragic story of Alan Turing — recently immortalized in the Oscar-winning film *The Imitation Game* — historians and those who knew Tutte personally believe Tutte's contributions were far greater. It took almost 50 years for the truth about Tutte's wartime role to be revealed. During that time, he emigrated to Canada, married Dorothea Mitchell, lived happily in the tiny hamlet of West Montrose and, with characteristic modesty, got on with the job of being a math professor

Tutte was born into humble circumstances in Newmarket, England, in May 1917, and received his early education at the village school in Cheveley. His potential was quickly recognized with a scholarship to the Cambridge and County Day School — which ultimately led to a scholarship to study chemistry at Trinity College, Cambridge. At Cambridge, Tutte was able to nurture his passion for mathematical puzzles, and in 1941 he received an invitation to join Britain's Government Code and Cypher School at Bletchley Park. There, Tutte's extraordinary achievement — breaking the complex German Lorenz code without ever seeing the machine that generated it — is said to have hastened the end of the war by about two years and saved millions of lives. According to Bletchley Park historians, General Dwight D. Eisenhower himself described Tutte's work as one of the greatest intellectual feats of the Second World War. The Lorenz code machine — used by Adolf Hitler and senior members of the German High Command to communicate high-level strategy — was believed to be unbreakable, and trusted with the most sensitive, highly strategic information. Alan Turing's Enigma, on the other hand, was used to send tactical messages between individual formations and units, notably ships and submarines. "However, for continuing Cold War security reasons his achievement

was not publicly acknowledged, while Turing went on to dominate the history of Bletchley Park, largely as a result of the tragic circumstances of his death."

Tutte was made an Officer in the Order of Canada in 2001, shortly before he died in 2002.



Tutte's silence, which endured for decades, demonstrates enormous strength of character. Yet it was

also, quite simply, part of the job. He and his colleagues at Bletchley were bound under the Official Secrets Act of Britain, which made it an act of treason to reveal what they knew. His story did not come out until the late 1990s and then only by accident. It wasn't until 2012 that Prime Minister David Cameron publicly acknowledged the debt owed to him. Dan Younger, who was a graduate student in the early '60s when he first heard Tutte speak, and later became a faculty colleague and close friend, confirms how closely those secrets were held. "One of the ways we got to know each other was through hiking along the rivers in Waterloo region and around [West Montrose, where Tutte lived with his wife Dorothea until her death in 1994]," says Younger, a professor emeritus in the Faculty of Mathematics. "He was a lover of wildflowers and he would soak up the wonder of them on our hikes. He was a very

knowledgeable person in many different areas: about history, astronomy, almost every area of human knowledge. It was always fun to be with him.

Stories about Tutte's role began to emerge in the mid-1990s, and although he did eventually receive formal recognition as an Officer of the Order of Canada, this didn't happen until October 2001 — only a few months before he died. It wasn't until 2011 that Tutte's feat garnered public attention through the BBC documentary, *The Lost Heroes of Bletchley Park*. It's hard to truly grasp the extent to which Tutte's mathematical genius helped tip the scales in the Allies' favour. Yet Tutte's cryptography work essentially came to an end when the war ended — and it was his pioneering work in another field of mathematics for which he was so revered. "He did say that to finally be able to tell the story removed an enormous pressure that had been on him all those years," Younger says. "He was very proud of the fact that it finally came out, and wanted to share it with me. I think [the British government] made it a mistake in keeping it a secret for so long." Tutte's efforts were especially critical in the latter part of the war, Younger explains. Between November 1942 and May 1945, more than 13,500 Lorenz messages were deciphered at Bletchley, allowing the Allies to pinpoint the positioning of Nazi units. In fact, the Allied invasion of Normandy was successful partly because Tutte and his colleagues had intercepted Nazi communications showing the Germans were expecting an invasion at a different location.

Cracking the code was indeed a herculean effort, but Tutte was a modest man. "He would've emphasized the fact that he was part of a larger effort, but he was also extremely proud that the Canadian government honoured him with the Order of Canada," Younger says. "He wanted to be recognized for what he did. He was fortunate that he lived just long enough to tell the story and to be recognized for that story." That Tutte isn't yet a household name is something a handful of passionate British historians are trying to rectify. The Bill Tutte Memorial in Newmarket's town centre was unveiled this past September as a way to pay tribute to the man and to raise awareness of Tutte's contributions to code breaking and mathematics. A memorial fund in Tutte's name has also been established to help promising young students of modest means to further their studies in mathematics or computer science.

NORAD Jets Train in Arctic

After increase in Russian flights close to North America.

Bob Weber, The Canadian Press May 28, 2015

US and RCAF fighter jets are to practise intercepting foreign aircraft high over the Arctic in the coming days as Russian military flights up to the edge of North American airspace increase. This is probably the most active they've been since the end of the Cold War," said MGen David Wheeler, commander of 1 Canadian Air Division and the officer overseeing his country's role in exercise Amalgam Dart. US Admiral William Gortney, commander NORAD, said the Russian military is far better equipped than its Soviet precursor and is being used to send other countries a message. "It's not just the frequency, it's where they're flying, (although) they're adhering to international standards," he said Thursday.



This undated file photo provided by the US Air Force shows a Canadian Air Force F-18 escorting a Russian TU-95 Bear heavy bomber out of Canadian airspace.

(USAF photo/Master Sgt Cecilio M Ricardo J)

Gortney said that at the same time a Malaysian airliner was shot down over Ukraine last summer, the Russians had military aircraft

flying down the English Channel and in the Arctic off Alaska and Yukon. "They're messaging us with these flights that they're a global power -- which shouldn't be a surprise, we do that too," Gortney said. "My concern is, what is their intent if the situation escalates somewhere? How will they employ this capability? "This is why this exercise is so important." US military figures acknowledge at least 17 Russian military aircraft approached North American airspace in 2014, including bombers, tankers and fighters. Not all records of such flights are released.

The flights restarted in 2007 and recently increased, said USN Capt Jeff Davis. "We noticed an increase in the number of these flights near North America in 2014, which followed Russia's incursion into the Ukraine and Crimea," Davis said in an email. "Much of the increase in 2014 was due specifically to a spike in the summer that we assess is related to training." Amalgam Dart involves 15 aircraft and 300 personnel from the US and Canada flying out of bases in Alaska, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. The planes include US F-15 Eagles and Canadian CF-18s, as well as air tankers and surveillance aircraft. The practice will also make use of Northern Watch, Canada's electronic surveillance system.

A paper released earlier this week by a military academic suggested the real role of the CF in the Arctic will be to support civilian agencies such as the coast guard and the RCMP. Adam Lajeunesse of the Canadian Defence and Foreign Affairs Institute wrote that open conflict in the North is unlikely and the mere presence of the military does nothing to enhance sovereignty. Wheeler said that may be true, but added that the Air Force is an exception. Civilian forces can only request a foreign plane leave Canadian airspace. Fighter jets can escort it out. "We will support (other government departments) if necessary," he said. "But in the air it's totally different. Providing air sovereignty cannot be done by the RCMP or any other civilian organization. It can only be done by the military."

Who is it?

Last Week: The vehicle is a Marder IFV (Infantry fighting vehicle). It sports a 20mm cannon, a 7.62 MG and this model is armed with Milan ATGM. It had a crew of three and could carry seven soldaten. Diesel powered with an operating range of 520 km at a top speed of 75 kph. A good speed for a 28.5 ton vehicle. The crew is wearing red armbands, indicating that they are the safety crew for the exercise.



This Week: First, apologies for using the pre-War term “Wehrmacht” in place of the post-War, and correct, “Bundeswehr” in last week’s quiz. Do I owe anyone a drink? No. Okay. On with this week’s shot.

As you can see, it’s not going to be an “id that vehicle” one, as everyone knows the ancient, but still useable M-113. Your author first rode in one back in 1962, long before many of you were born, or at least long before your hair (should you still have any) turned grey or silver. That event was at Armed Forces Day in Washington, DC, where we were posted at the time, my dad’s job being to keep an eye on those crafty Yankees. That said, the vehicles were at their height of use when this photo was taken at “Black Bear”, back in the day. The Bundeswehr

(see, I remembered) officer seated on the APC in the foreground features in several other photos in the series, as does the gent on the second one, carrying a cine camera (remember those?).

For a photo you can zoom in on, email the editor at bob.mugford@shaw.ca



photo? If not, do you recognize any of these people from three different armies? Answers may be sent to the editor, or to the author, John Redmond (johnd.redmond@telus.net). By the way, when I was at Long Point three years ago, I saw many of these veteran M-113s being lengthened to provide more space and a better ride. They should be around for many years to come.

From the ‘Punitetary’

Why is your tax bill like a sneeze? You know it is going to happen and there is nothing you can do to stop it.

Murphy’s other Laws

Often times it is better to make a bad decision than no decision.

Quotable Quotes

There is nothing more frightful than ignorance in action. - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe



Churchill Society of British Columbia

PATRON: RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

PRESENTS A SEMINAR:

"China: The Paradox of the Western Pacific and the Rise of the Military"

Thursday, June 25, 2015

Please join us on Thursday, June 25, 2015 to welcome our guest speakers Lew House and James Boutilier. This event will be in a different format from our Evenings With Churchill. The Seminar will commence at 5:00 p.m., include a light dinner and conclude by 8:00 p.m. The Seminar will focus on China's activities and capabilities including its aggression in the South China Sea, its ballistic missile program and the reaction of the ASEAN countries. The initial presentation will be made by Lew House of Louisville, Colorado.



Lew House holds a Master of Physics (Nuclear) from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, a Ph.D. in Astro-Geophysics from the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado and an M.A. in Military Studies from American University in Manassas, Virginia. Lew worked as a physicist at the Hanford Atomic Product Operations in Richland, Washington. His research, based on Admiral Rickover's project for the first nuclear submarine reactor, served as a Master's thesis for Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute. Mr. House, as Senior Scientist, served as NASA Principal Investigator in developing and managing the telescope on the NASA Solar Maximum Mission Satellite studying solar mass ejections. He served as NASA Principal Investigator on the Solar Maximum Repair Mission that performed the first in-space repair mission.

Mr. House has taught graduate courses in astrophysics and quantum physics. He has conducted joint research modeling the "Behavioral Power" of nation states. Mr. House is the President of the Rocky Mountain Churchillians and lectures on a variety of topics on Winston Churchill. He is a member of the Society for Military History and the U.S. Naval Institute. Lew maintains his interest in geopolitics, military affairs, history, climate change, wargaming, flight simulation and builds his own high performance PC's.

Commentary, particularly from the Canadian point of view, will be given by James Boutilier, Asia-Pacific Policy Advisor, Maritime Forces Pacific Headquarters.



Dr. James Boutilier is the Special Advisor (Policy) at Canada's Maritime Forces Pacific Headquarters in Esquimalt, British Columbia. He is responsible for advising the Commander of Maritime Forces Pacific on matters of defence and foreign policy and maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region. Prior to his appointment at MARPAC, Dr. Boutilier spent twenty-four years on staff at the Royal Roads Military College in Victoria as Head of the History Department and then as Dean of Arts. During his time at RRMC, he was instrumental in establishing the military and strategic studies degree program at the college and taught courses on naval history, contemporary Asia, the history of the Pacific, and strategic issues. He is also an adjunct professor of Pacific and Asian Studies at the University of Victoria and the President of the Maritime Awards Society of Canada.



Dr. Boutilier was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and attended Dalhousie University (BA History: 1960), McMaster University (MA History: 1962), and the University of London (PhD History: 1969). Dr. Boutilier served in the Royal Canadian Navy Reserve from 1956 to 1964 as a navigating officer and in the same capacity in the Royal Navy Reserve from 1964 to 1969. After completing his time with the RN, Dr. Boutilier taught at the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji, from 1969 to 1971. Dr. Boutilier's field of expertise is Asia-Pacific defence and security, particularly with regard to maritime issues. He has published widely on international defence and security issues, including *RCN in Retrospect* (1982), and articles in professional monographs as well as the *Asia-Pacific Defence Reporter* and *Canadian Institute of International Affairs* journals. Some of his recent lectures have focused on the Canadian Navy's role in the Asia-Pacific, the new Asian security architecture, Northeast Asian security issues, and the new naval order in Asia.

Date: Thursday, June 25, 2015

Location: UBC Room, The Vancouver Club, 915 Hastings Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

Time: Wine and Cheese starts at 4:30 p.m., Program from 5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. Light Dinner 6:30 p.m.

Cost: \$50 each for a Member of the Society, spouse, partner or an immediate family member;
\$65 each for a non-Member

The ticket cost includes a light dinner and one beverage ticket per attendee for 1 glass of wine or beer, or for 2 soft drinks. Additional drinks can be purchased from the bar.

Please inform our Administrator, April Accola, of your attendance by email at aprilaccola@hotmail.com, by mailing the attached form, by registering by phone at 778-321-3550 or online at www.winstonchurchillbc.org.

I look forward to seeing you on June 25. Please feel free to send this notice to any interested parties.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ian E. Marshall".

Ian E. Marshall, Secretary
Churchill Society of British Columbia